THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 652.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 15th, 1797.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday, the 16th inst. will be peremptorily sold, on a long credit,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Broad cloths, fine and coarse; narrow ditto, fine and coarse; coatings, frizes, negro cottons, &c. &c.—Also, a number of fine hats.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 8.

For Charter,

THE SHIPS

HAMILTON

AND

LEXINGTON,

Burthen about 400 hhds. tobacco each.

Wm. WILSON.

May 23.

For Boston,

The Schooner

PEGGY,

A staunch good vessel, JOHN ATKINS, master, Burthen 85 tons, will take freight on reasonable terms, and be ready to receive on Tuesday next. For particulars apply to

JOHN & THOMAS VOWELL.

June 8. tf

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

PEGGY,

OF PENOBSCOT,

BENJAMIN CONDON, MASTER,

An excellent vessel, burthen 93 tons, but five months off the stocks, sails fast, and is in complete order. Will be ready to receive Freight in the course of 6 or 8 days for any northern port on the continent, or will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

June 6.

FRESH LEMONS.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the favors already conferred on him; and hopes, by keeping a constant supply of the best articles, and paying a grateful attention to their commands, to merit a continuance of them.

He has at present a quantity of

Excellent Fresh Lemons,

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms in large or small quantities.——Also a few bottles of Acid.

He also keeps a constant supply of Fruit, Groceries, Bacon, &c. at his store on Prince street.

He having resumed the business of LOAF BREAD BAKING, will regularly and carefully supply any family who may honor him with their commands.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 8.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Induced by the advice and opinions of a number of his friends, offers his services to the citizens of Alexandria as a Broker, for the purchase of real and personal Estate, (negroes excepted) and procuring money on loan, &c.

He is aware of the delicacy of the trust to be reposed in such a character, and flatters himself his conduct will not disappoint the expectations of his friends, or the wishes of those who may chuse to commit their commands to him,

J. B. NICKOLLS.

June 6.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

Have received by the Potomac Chief, a General assortment of

LONDON GOODS.

They daily expect their LIVERPOOL GOODS, by the Commerce, bound to this port,

April 10. tf

Jackson and Dunnington,

Have just received their assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Weeding and hilling hoes,

knives and forks, foot adzes, steel plate hand saws, tenant ditto, with brass and iron backs, chest and cupboard locks, tea trays and waiters, tea cadies and cannisters, curry-combs and brushes, sweeping and scrubbing do. gold scales and weights, brass locks, tap borers and gimblets, large and small screw augers, copper tea kettles, pewter assorted, mason's trowels, patent scythes, common do. of different sizes, files and gun screws, guns of different prices, frying pans, spades and shovels, 8d. to 12 and 20d. Nails, &c.

June 6.

Charles and Andrew Jamieson,

Corner of Duke and Union Street, near Col. Hooe's wharf,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Barley in barrels,

Do. in half barrels,
Pearl do. in kegs,
Rice in barrels,
Cheese of a good quality,
Bacon and Venison Hams,
Soap of the first quality by the box or smaller quantity,
Mould and dip'd candles by the box or smaller quantity,
Old spirits and French brandy by the pipe or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and windward island rum by the puncheon or smaller quantity,
Holland Gin by the pipe or smaller quantity,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, & Port } WINES.
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee by the bag or smaller quantity,
James River Tobacco by the keg or smaller quantity,
Smoaking Tobacco in papers,
Segars of different kinds,
Ling, fish of a superior quality,
Irish Potatoes,
Hyson skin, Green, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Fig-blue and Starch of a superior quality.

N. B. A Boy wanted, who can come well recommended.

June 3. 1m

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN G. LADD,

6 Pipes Lisbon Wine,
2 Do. London particular Madeira,
2 Do. French Brandy,
4 Bags Jamaica Cotton,
1 Ton green Coffee in bags,
30 Boxes mould and dipp'd Candles,
20 Boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
4 Barrels Womens' Stuff Shoes,
1000 Hearth Tiles,
50 Pieces India Bandanno handkerchiefs,
A few Gold and Silver Watches,
A quantity of cattle's hair in casks,
30 Hhds. Philadelphia Lime, &c. &c.

June 1.

Genteel Board and Lodging

may be had for three or four persons, by making application to the Printers hereof.

April 25. tf

Polkinhorn & Andrew,

Have just received by the Potomac Chief, from LONDON, a handsome assortment of

Gentlemens' Saddles,

With the following articles, viz.

Guard, Pembroke, Weymouth, Elliot, Pellham, Sharp, } BRIDLES.
Crop, Jockey, Twig, and Ladies' fan } WHIPS.

Mens' and Womens' Trees, with every article of Saddlery, wholesale or retail.

April 18.

IMPORTED

BY ROBERT CALIFF, in the ship Potomac Chief, Captain Magruder, from London, and for sale by the subscribers, on very low terms by the package only,

Dry White Lead in casks of 5 cwt. each,
Spanish Brown, 4
Venetian Red, 3
White Copperas, 2
Foreign Spruce Ochre, 5
Red Lead, 1½
Vermilion in papers ¼ cwt.
White Lead ground in oil in kegs of 28lbs. each,
Yellow Ochre,
Fine Green,
Fine Blue,
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 40d. Nail in small casks,
Hardware well assorted in small packages, suited to country retail stores.
Sea Charts, Quadrants, Compasses, Hour and Minute Glasses, Gunter's Scales, a variety of articles in the Ship Chandlery line, assorted in small cases.
Lucca Oil in cases containing 3 doz. pint bottles
Best mustard in cases containing 6 doz. half pound bottles,
Spanish Indigo and Prussian Blue,
Soap in boxes of 1 cwt. each,
Double and single deep sea lines, Maslines, Log lines, and Sewing twine,
Ship bells mounted complete,
Seine twine of a very superior quality in bundles of two pounds each,
60 pieces of broad and narrow Buntin, all colours,
Six Seines 25 fathoms long, of the very best materials and workmanship, with corks, leads, and lines complete suited for the herring and shad fishery.
Roll Brimstone in small casks,
An assortment of Fresh Medicines and most approved Surgical Instruments in small cases, containing every article to assort a Druggist or Apothecary's shop, and well suited to accommodate a practising Physician.

These Goods being the property of a gentleman whose business calls him to the northward, they will be sold on terms which will be very favorable to the purchaser, if applied for immediately.

ROB. & JAS. HAMILTON.

April 15.

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the Potomac Chief, Captain Magruder, their assortment of

LONDON GOODS;

And their

Liverpool Goods

are shiped on board the Commerce, that would sail about the 10th of February for Alexandria, and is daily expected.

April 10. tf

SPRING GOODS.

NOW landing from on board the ship Lancaster, Richard Watson, master, from Whitehaven, and for sale at Wm. Hodgson's Warehouse, on Prince Street, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

ALSO,

White Soap,
Mould Candles,
Durham Mustard,
Copperas,
White Lead,
Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red,
Yellow, } Paints in kegs,
Nails of all sizes,
3, 4, and 6d. Sprigs,
Sail Canvas, No. 1 to 8,
Window Glass,
Earthen and Stone Ware,
Glass Ware,
London bottled Porter,
And a few Pipes Port Wine of a superior quality,

WANTED,——A quantity of

Walnut Logs,

four squared.

April 11. tf

HARDWARE.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Ship Commerce, Capt. Cleveland, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, &c.

Well suited for Country Stores, which they offer for sale at their warehouse on Swift's alley, opposite Paton and Butcher's Iron Store.

N. B. We wish to sell or rent the Red Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's wharf, lately occupied by Hugh Smith. Possession can be given immediately, and if sold, a good title made.

J. RIDDLE & CO.

May 2. tf

BENNETT & WATTS,

HAVE just received the following GOODS, in addition to their SPRING ASSORTMENT,

German Ticklenburgs,

Ravens Duck,
Lancaster Sheeting,
Nankeens,
Pearl But ons,
Elastic Suspenders,
Marseilles quilted counterpanes 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4,
Lutestrings,
Mens' striped and plain black Satin,
Tea Trays,
Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto of the 1st quality,
Coffee, Young Hyson, Hyson, and Hyson skin Teas, fresh and of the first quality.

Gentlemens' neat and fashionable Buckskin Breeches at 9 dollars.

June 8. 3w

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Josiah Faxon and Co.

PRINCE STREET,

A very general assortment of

Shoes for the Season,

Among which are some elegant Ladies' English Kid Sandals, of the newest taste and fashion.

They have also on hand,

Salt,

Beef in barrels,
Lime in tierces,
Chocolate,
Bandannoes,
Humbums,

Which they will sell on low terms for cash.

June 8.

THE subscribers offer for sale for cash, or on a short credit,

18 hhds. Malaga Wine;

27 quarter casks do.
18 do. Lisbon do.
4 pipes Teneriffe do.
10 hhds Molasses,
4 do. Coffee,
2 do. Sugar,
20 bbls Whiskey,
6 tierces do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware assorted to suit gentlemens' tables,
125 crates do. for country stores,
12 do. and 10 hhds. *English* Hollow Glass.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

June 6.

Rob't. Patten & Ch's. Scott

Have imported in the ship Commerce from Liverpool, a large addition to their

Spring Assortment,

Which they offer for sale by the Package or Piece on very reasonable terms, at their Wholesale Store, King-Street,

Double & single F Gunpowder, by the quarter-cask, or larger quantity.

Hats assorted in Boxes from 9£ to 13£ sterl.
Tow and Flaxen Oznaburgs by the bale or piece.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails in casks.
Glass Ware assorted in casks and cases,
Sledge Hammers and Trace Chains in casks.
Ironmongery and Hardware in casks and cases.
Best made London Smith's Bellows.

May 11. tf

Drinker & Stansbury,

AT the sign of the Saw, Prince Street have just received by the Columbia, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, an additional assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares.

They have on hand as usual, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine Tanner's and Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few bushels of warranted Clover Seed.

March 14.

Ja's. Patton & Ja's. Dykes,

Have just received per the schooner Nancy, Captain Palmer from Malaga, and for sale at their Warehouse on King street,

Rich Mountain Wine,

in quarter casks,
Do. Muscadel Wine,
Sun, Bloom, and Muscadel Raisins in casks, frails, jars, and boxes.
Figs in casks,
Soft shell Almonds in bags,
Valencia do. kernels in do.

They have also on hand

Sherry and Port Wines of an excellent quality, Pork in barrels, and a few quarter chests of first quality Hyson Tea.

May 4.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Dent in the Chair, and the speech of the President, at the opening of the session, having been read,

Mr. W. Smith said he wished to lay upon the table a number of resolutions, which it appeared, if it should not be found advisable to carry the whole of them into effect, were at least worthy of discussion. He did not, however, at present pledge himself to support the whole: they were as follow:

The resolutions, in the Mirror of Saturday, having been read from the Chair.

Mr. W. Smith moved the first of them.

Mr. Macon wished the gentleman from South Carolina to inform the committee whether he meant to repair all the fortifications, which had heretofore been contemplated.—Perhaps some might be necessary, but he thought, considering the present state of our finances, few of them ought to be attended to. Much of the money already expended on this subject had been thrown away. He particularly mentioned New-York.

Mr. W. Smith thought the gentleman had been long enough member of that house to know, that when they were about to settle the principle of a thing, that it was not usual to go into details. If the resolution was agreed to, a committee would be appointed, who would report such fortifications as it appeared to them necessary to be attended to, with an estimate of the expence, upon which the house would determine; or a sum of money might be voted, and leave it to the President to employ it as appeared to him best; but this was not the question, but merely whether a farther sum of money should be voted for this subject.

Mr. Giles wished the gentleman would reserve his propositions, and let the one for raising money come first. He did not know whether they were prepared to meet this expence. He did not mean to oppose the present motion. He supposed it would pass. But he thought they were about to be too precipitate in their measures. At a time when all Europe seemed to be tired of the war, and about to make peace, we seemed to be disposed to rush into it. He did not believe that much good would be done by this system of fortification. He did not think the United States were more secure now, than before they had a single work of the kind. We have, said he an extensive sea coast, and it was not to be expected that an enemy would chuse to come to precisely the place were a fortification stands. It was his opinion that the interest of the country would be served, by letting this matter lie over till the next session.

Mr. Williams observed that the sense of the committee would be first taken upon the propriety of going into the measure; If there was a majority in favor of it (and he could not doubt it) the matter would be referred to a select committee, who would make their report upon it.

Mr. S. Smith was in favor of going into this measure; for if the war continued in Europe, he thought it probable we might be drawn into it.

The question was put and carried, there being 62 votes in favor of it.

Mr. W. Smith moved the second resolution.

Mr. Nicholas wished to know whether the provision already made for *completing* the three frigates was not sufficient.

Mr. W. Smith said he had no information on the subject; he had inserted the word *completing* as well as *manning*, lest there should be any deficiency.

Mr. Otis was not prepared, in so rapid a way, to press resolutions of this importance, without having them printed or time to deliberate upon them. If he voted for these resolutions, he should consider himself as if pledged to carry them into effect. He therefore hoped the committee would rise.

Mr. Macon was opposed to this resolution. He did not believe that seamen could be got to man the vessels, as nearly four times the price was paid for seamens' wages that was paid when the law for building these vessels passed.

Mr. Rutledge was in favor of the committee's rising.

Mr. S. Smith saw no reason for the committee's rising, because if gentlemen were not prepared to vote upon this resolution, they might go on to others. Tho' he should vote in favor of this proposition, he should not hold himself bound to vote ultimately for the bill, if he disliked it.

The motion for the committee to rise was withdrawn, and afterwards renewed by Mr. M'Dowel, who also withdrew it on a suggestion from Mr. Livingston, that the resolution would be less objectionable if it run, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of &c." and when the committee had the business referred to them, they could possess themselves of all the necessary facts, and report them to the house.

Mr. Gallatin said, if the question was to determine the principle of manning the frigates, the resolution stood right as it was; but if it were not intended, by adopting this resolution, to commit any man, but only to say, that they would take the business into consideration, and if found useful and necessary, and funds were attainable, they would carry it into effect, then the amendment of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Livingston) would be proper. As to the committee's rising, he could see no ground for it, as these propositions were not new, they had had them before them for three weeks in the speech of the President; of course, so far as related to the frigates, gentlemen must have formed an opinion, yet he agreed that it was desirable to see some documents on the subject, before a decided affirmative or negative was given. He was therefore in favor of the amendment for a committee to be appointed. He wished all those subjects which were of a doubtful nature to be thus determined. On the other hand, those upon which members were ready to decide at once, either by an acceptance or rejection, might be voted upon in the form in which they were introduced.

Mr. Parker read the motion which was entered into last year, and thought it would be a good model for the present.

Mr. Nicholas thought the question was not fairly presented. It was whether they should man the frigates. But when they were called upon to determine this, they should know when they would be ready to receive the men. The probability was, that the frigates would not be ready to receive the men before the next session of congress.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) was in favor of the original proposition. He wished to provide for manning all the frigates that could be got ready before the next session of congress. He believed if they adopted this plan, unnecessary delays would be prevented.

Mr. Parker was ready to vote for the proposition of the gentleman from S. Carolina. He believed the frigate in Philadelphia might be equipped, rigged, and manned in three months. The only reason why he varied his motion was, that he might include the next proposition; but he believed it would be better for them to stand separate, as before he voted for the additional vessels, he should wish to know how the means were to be got, and for what purpose they were to be used. The vessel at Boston, he said, would not be ready so soon, but it would be in readiness before the next meeting of Congress; that at Baltimore would be in readiness to receive her men in four months.

Mr. S. Smith said, the frigate building at Baltimore, would be launched on the 4th of July, and the equipments were in greater forwardness than those for the frigate at Philadelphia.

The question was about to be put on Mr. Livingston's motion, when

Mr. Varnum said he thought the wording of the resolution improper, as the word *completing* would clash with the act of last session.

The question was put and negatived, 50 to 34.

Mr. Macon wished the frigates to be completed, but not manned, he therefore moved to strike out the words "and manning."

The question was put and negatived—there being only 24 votes in favour of it.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out the word "completing:" but, after some conversation the motion was withdrawn, and the original motion was carried.

The third proposition next came under consideration.

Mr. Nicholas hoped the gentleman who introduced this motion would tell them for what purpose those additional vessels were wanted. He supposed this resolution to be connected with the next, and if so, he thought they would be considered together. What, he asked, were to be the instructions given to the commanders of these vessels? He thought it a very embarrassing business, and one that would certainly lead to war—nay, indeed, the thing seemed a war operation in itself.

Mr. W. Smith wished the gentleman had made his enquiries before. They would have come more properly when the frigates were under consideration, as the same objection would be against both; as the next resolution had no more connection with this than with that already agreed to. The gentleman seemed to have let go the opportunity of calling upon him; as, however, he did not wish to evade his call (though he was not willing to say he would himself vote for the measure) he would say, that it appeared to him, from the present state of the commerce of this country, to be necessary to provide convoys for our vessels. These vessels might not, indeed, be employed as a regular convoy, but partly confined to the coasts and harbors. This was a separate question; or it might be left to the executive to employ them as he might see proper. He was not however, ready, to give an opinion on the subject. He rose principally to remark upon what had fallen from the gentleman last up, as to employing a convoy being an act of war. He owned he had not looked deeply into the subject at present, but he recollected in our treaty with Sweden there was a stipulation, that when both powers were neutral, they should protect each other's commerce.

Mr. Gallatin said the present resolution was certainly in some degree connected with the next. It was understood that the purchasing of frigates and sloops of war was for the purpose of convoying our trade. Under the present circumstances of this country, he should be opposed to this proposition; not that he denied the right of neutral powers to afford convoys to their merchant's vessels; but because under present circumstances, it was impolitic to adopt the measure, not only for the reasons urged by the gentleman from Virginia, but on account of our situation with respect to France at the present moment. By our treaty with France enemy's property was to be respected on board American vessels, and certain articles used in the building of ships was exempted from the list of contraband; the President would of course be obliged to give orders to have our vessels protected in this situation, and who could not see that this would be the source of war? And if the convoy were not to be employed to enforce these two privileges, he could not see what use it could be of. He knew that depredations without number had been committed in the West Indies, but he was led to believe they were done by pirates, rather than by any other vessels. But suppose it was practicable to distinguish between piratical and regular captures, yet, he must confess, he would not be for running the risk of a rupture, by sending out armed vessels to contest the point, especially when we have reason to believe that these attacks were unauthorised by the French government.

Mr. Gallatin thought it would be necessary to extend our navy in case of war only; and were this unhappily to be our situation, vessels might easily be purchased without delay: but whilst we are at peace, he did not think the advantages which could be derived from a convoy, would be a sufficient inducement to go into the measure. Besides, he was induced by another motive to give this proposition his negative. He knew the depredations on our commerce had been great; but he did not look upon this loss as fallen only upon merchants. There was not an individual who did not bear a part of it. For instance, if a merchant paid 10 or 15 per cent. additional upon his cargo, he will put a proportionally high price upon his commodities, which must eventually be paid by the consumer. Therefore, so far as an argument might be drawn from this circumstance, it became a question of expediency, and he thought it would be granted that the loss of individuals would be less in this way than if they had to support a navy to protect our trade.

Mr. W. Smith acknowledged there was considerable weight in the arguments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania though he did not find sufficient to induce him to change his opinion. The gentleman from Virginia had endeavored to shew that as there was no difference of opinion as to principle betwixt France and this country, the regulations entered into with Sweden did not apply; whilst the gentleman from Pennsylvania had produced arguments to shew that we were in that situation. With respect to the treaty articles in dispute, it would be an easy matter, Mr. S. said, for the President to give the commanders of our vessels proper instructions on that head. And would any gentleman say it was not right to defend our vessels, against pirates? Would not the French say, if they were applied to for redress, "You knew these were pirates, why did you not defend yourselves against them?" The expense which seems so much to alarm gentlemen, should be put out of the question, said he; if your property is unjustly attacked, will you defend it?

But it was said the loss did not fall upon the merchant, but upon the consumer. Mr. S. asserted it fell upon the country: and so far from the expense of the proposed armament being equal to the loss sustained by captures, it would not, in his opinion, be a tenth part of the amount; for whatever the plunderers got this country lost. Mr. S. said he had made a rough calculation of what would be the expense of three frigates of 36 guns, and six sloops of war of 16 guns, and found it to be 926,000 dollars, including the equipment and manning for one year.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania admitted the right of neutral powers to convoy their vessels: That gentleman put the matter upon the expediency of the thing, which was the true ground upon which he wished to have it discussed.

Mr. Baldwin said, in all their determinations, with respect to a naval force, however great the emergency, it had always been determined to build, rather than to purchase vessels, and he saw no reason for departing from this mode, in the present instance.

After some objections from Mr. W. Smith to the building plan, which he said would take three or four years to furnish the proposed vessels, whereas merchants' vessels might be immediately purchased, which would answer the purpose of small frigates, the committee rose, reported the two resolutions, which the house took up and agreed to, and committees were appointed to report upon them by bill or otherwise.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

The speaker having taken the chair, Mr. Smith moved the order of the day on the bill from the Senate, for preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States.

Mr. Nicholas hoped they would take up the unfinished business of yesterday, as having a priority of claim.

After a good deal of conversation on the subject, in the course of which each insisted upon the propriety of taking up the measure he advocated, as calling for the most immediate attention, the motion was put for taking up the unfinished business of yesterday, and negatived, there being 42 for it, and 48 against it. The Speakers in favor of going into a committee of the whole on the state of the union were, Messrs. Nicholas, Varnum, S. Smith, Giles, Gallatin, Baldwin, and Livingston; those against it, and in favor of taking up the bill from the Senate in preference, Messrs. W. Smith, Rutledge, Sewall, Brookes, Otis, and Thatcher.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, having been negatived,

Mr. W. Smith renewed his motion for taking up the bill from the Senate, for preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Livingston moved to strike out the words "*one year*," so as to confine the duration of the bill to the end of the next session of Congress, which motion, after some objections from Mr. W. Smith, on the ground of delay, as the bill was already engrossed, was carried 45 to 40.

Mr. Lyon wished to strike out the words *cannons* and *bombs*, as he thought if the exportation of these articles was prohibited, it would considerably injure the manufacturers of them, and there could be no doubt but a sufficient quantity might always be commanded for the use of the United States.

Mr. S. Smith thought this amendment of some importance, as he believed there was not more than one man in the state of Maryland who knew how to bore a cannon; and if he were taken from that employment by a law of this kind, it was probable whenever the manufactory was resumed, he might not be found.

Mr. Lyon said, it was not altogether with the same view which the gentleman from Maryland had given of the subject, that he had brought forward this motion. The New-England states would produce one hundred men acquainted with the boring of cannon. Every furnace would be glad to be employed in this business; and as to the casting of balls and shells, there was nothing easier. The reason for which he wished these articles to be struck out was, because he did not wish these manufactories to be deprived of employment.

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) wished to make a motion, which he supposed might

in some degree effect the end proposed by the motion of the gentleman from Vermont. It was to strike out *bombs* and *cannon balls*. He did not think there need be any fear of the United States falling short of these, as the single state of New-Jersey, or a single county of that state could cast sufficient to supply the whole world.

Mr. Brookes enquired whether these were articles exported? If they were not, the mention of them could do no harm.—Or, whether these articles, and powder, were not purchased for the use of the pickaroons which were so troublesome to our trade.

Mr. Dayton believed that the operation of this provision would be the destruction of these manufactories. In answer to the gentleman from New-York, he could inform him, that many of these articles were exported from New-Jersey, and from the town in which he lived; but if the exportation was stopt for any length of time, the furnaces would be turned to some other business; and, in six months from the passing of this act, there would be a greater scarcity of these articles than if the bill had not passed. An act of this kind, might, indeed carry an imposing air, and look as if we meant to talk of ourselves. If the bill were to pass, however, he should be glad to have it pass with this amendment.

Mr. Nicholas said, this subject had taken a much more serious shape than it assumed when it was first introduced. It seemed as if it were not so much the intention of this law to regulate our own wants, as to prevent the supply of foreign powers with warlike articles. This, he said, might be attended with very serious inconveniencies, since it would certainly operate principally against one of the belligerent powers; and except we are prepared and determined upon war, we should be careful in provoking it. It was conceded, that there was no probability of our wanting bombs or cannon balls, the operation of the law was of course intende dagainst one of the belligerent powers; for, though both had an equal right at present to come here and purchase these articles, every one would see that France would be principally affected by the regulation. It would be little short of hostility, therefore, to say these articles should not be exported. Indeed, he feared there was more in this business than the committee understood; that they were taking a ground that could not be maintained, and which pending on negociation, ought not to be taken.

Mr. Harper thought the objection of the gentleman from Virginia deserved some consideration. No measure of defence had been, or seemingly could be mentioned, but it was said that it might give offence to France. He asked how long we were to be deterred from taking such measures as should seem to be necessary, for fear of offending France. If we were not to take general measures for the protection of our citizens, because there might be a possibility France would not approve them, where was the humiliation to stop? He supposed we should next be told that we must not fortify our ports, or arm our vessels, lest it should be offensive to France. He trusted that house would no longer hold so disgraceful a language, but that they would consult what would be for our own good, without reference to any foreign nation. Our government, he observed, had not said it would never prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition. The English had been permitted to purchase these articles, of which the French complained, and equal liberty was given to both nations; but this was no reason why both nations might not be prohibited from doing so, if it should be found expedient. And though he did not believe that all the advantages which were expected would be derived from this law, yet he should be in favour of it, not because he would not offend a foreign nation, but because it would be serviceable to ourselves; for, he said, if they were to go on, in consulting the feelings of the French nation on what they did; if they saw us thus prostrate and feeble, they would soon take advantage of our timidity and folly. On the contrary he would shew foreign nations that we were determined to regulate our own affairs in our own way, in the way of justice, for, if we went on in the present humiliating way, he should not be surprised at receiving a note from the French minister, saying that such and such a law must be repealed, as they were offensive to the French directory.

Mr. Dayton, thinking himself alluded to by the gentleman just sat down, proceeded to ask if he meant to insinuate that he was actuated by other motives than the good of this country, when Mr. Harper interrupted him by saying expressly, he had never intimated any such thing. His remarks being confined to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Nicholas said he would tell the gentleman from South Carolina when he would cease to hear this clamor about offending foreign countries. It would be when he found a greater disposition in all the departments of government for preserving the peace of this country; when he was convinced they had as great a desire to preserve this blessing as he had. He did not believe this was the case at present; and it was from this district, that he suspected every measure which was brought before them. Was he not justified, he asked, in saying that a measure of this kind was calculated to remove peace from us, as it was a measure which would operate wholly (as he before stated) against the French. Mr. N. said he disdained to answer what the gentleman had said about *fear*. It could not be found in him; and he thought that gentleman was possessed of no small degree of assurance to fancy that he (Mr. N.) was less attached to the interests of this country than he himself was. He felt as sensible for his country as any man; and therefore he could not help expressing his apprehensions of war, from every step which gentlemen seemed inclined to take.

Mr. Harper believed there was policy in preventing the exportations of implements of war which might be turned against us. He did not accuse the gentleman from Virginia with personal fear; he believed he was incapable of it; but he doubted whether his zeal for serving his own country would be so great as he professed, when the interest of another country happened to clash with that of his own.

Mr. Williams wished this act to be conformably to that passed in 1794, which had been attended with good effects. He therefore moved that the amendment should be divided.

The question was divided accordingly, and the sense of the committee was first taken upon striking out the word—"*bomb-shells*," which was negatived, there being 41 votes for it, and 45 against it. The question was then taken upon striking out the word "*cannon-balls*," and carried there being 52 votes in favor of it.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill as amended. It was taken up in the house, the amendments confirmed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, this day, which it afterwards received; but from an objection as to the propriety of the wording of the penal clause, the passing of it was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the senate to prevent citizens of the United States privateering against nations in amity with, or against citizens of the United States. After some conversation on this bill, particularly as to its operation, whether it should affect only American citizens concerned in armed vessels fitted out by private persons, or whether it should affect all citizens employed in any foreign service, or such as were employed only in foreign service in cruising against the vessels of the United States, upon which subject there appeared a considerable variety of opinion, the bill was recommitted to a select committee of five members, in order to be put into a somewhat different form.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, TO-MORROW the 14th instant, at the Coffee House,

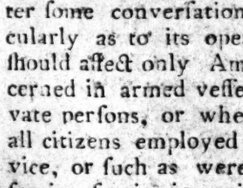
THE BRIG

LYDIA,

Burthen about 1400 barrels, now lying at Mr. Thompson's new wharf—with all her tackle as she came from sea. She will be sold on a credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes on the Bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers. An inventory to be seen at the coffee house. MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 13.

For Freight or Charter



THE SLOOP

HOPE,

Burthen 300 barrels, Joseph Taber, master, will take freight for any port within the United States, or charter for the West Indies.—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

June 13.

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Alexandria, June 13.

Captain Gunnison, in the Lucy, arrived at Newburyport, from Guadaloupe, says, that an embargo on all American vessels, took place there about the 10th of May; but that he fortunately escaped by cutting out in the night.

The Mount Vernon, arrived at Philadelphia, confirms the account of the sudden retreat of the British armament from Porto Rico, with the loss of their heavy artillery, tents, &c. &c.

The snow Nancy, Emmons, from this port, arrived at Kingston, (Jam.) on the 6th. ult. after a passage of 14 days.

The schooner Ardent, on her passage from Port-au Prince to Baltimore, in company with 18 sail of American vessels, under convoy of the Jason British brig of 14 guns and 45 men, was chased by a schooner of 12 guns and 60 men. The Jason hoisted a signal for the fleet to keep together and not follow him; he immediately put about and gave chace to the schooner; when he came within gun shot of her, he gave her a broadside, which was returned from the schooner: The engagement lasted twenty minutes, when the schooner sheered off. The Jason would have given chace, but seeing two French barges coming out after the fleet, thought proper to go to their protection.—The Jason had one man killed and six wounded.

[TEL.]

Selections from Paris papers to April 2d by the brig Dublin Packet, from Havre de Grace, arrived at New-York.

Accounts from Brussels mention, that many pieces of artillery of large calibre from Thionville, have passed by Luxembourg towards the Hunsdruck, and appearances indicate that the campaign will open on the Rhine with the siege of Mentz.

The high court of justice had been occupied with the trial of the conspirators, Babeuf, Dunan, &c. Judgment was to be pronounced April 2.

Peace, peace, says a Paris paper—This is the wish of every one in France, who retains a particle of humanity.

On the 2d of April, it was reported in Paris, that a courier had arrived in four days from Turin, to Mr. Spinola, the Genoese minister, with intelligence that the preliminaries of peace had been signed by the marquis of Lucchini, Austrian minister in Italy, and General Clarke. The principal conditions were said to be, the cession of Belgium to France by the Emperor, and the cession to the Emperor by the French, of all their conquests in Italy, comprehending the three legations taken from the Pope.

This news was not fully credited. But says the Paris editor, "Let us hope—hope is the sweet consolation of the wretched.—But peace in the interior—Great God! When shall we have it?"

An article from Vienna mentions, that propositions for peace had actually been made by the French to the emperor, which held out to him an indemnification in Italy for Belgium; in consequence of which a council of state had been convened, to which some ambassadors of the powers in amity with the emperor had been invited.

A letter from Frankfort, of March 17, states, that from the campaign of 1792, to that of 1796, the Austrians had 9 generals killed, and 20 wounded; 1166 officers killed and 2005 wounded; 37,803 under officers and soldiers killed, and 86,216 wounded.

FROM A CHARLESTON PAPER OF MAY 29.

Consulate of the French Republic, for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Extract of an Arret of the French Directory, dated the 1st of Frimaire, 5th year.

IN order to carry into execution the law against the importation of English goods into France, all goods, wares, and merchandize, shipped in neutral ports, on board of neutral vessels bound to France, will not be admitted, but when accompanied with an authentic certificate, delivered by the ministers, consuls, or agents of the French Republic in the said ports, stating that the said goods, wares, and merchandizes, are not from the English dominions.

By order from the minister of foreign relations, the above is made public, to caution all merchants, owners of neutral vessels and shippers in the ports of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, from shipping any goods to France without the said certificate, which, upon proper documents, shall be delivered in the French consul's office in Charleston.

The Consul of the French Republic,
VICTOR DUPONT.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 8.

Capt. Charles White, late of the brig Trio, which was condemned at the Havanna, arrived yesterday from the above place in the brig Flora. He informs us, that one of the Carthagena fleet (a light ship) had arrived there before he sailed, with the news that all the remaining ships were taken by an English two-decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars, besides other valuable property.

A full and satisfactory confirmation of the above is also received by Capt. White, of the Suffolk, who, in the lat. of 28, between the Florida shore and the Bohemia banks fell in with three Spanish frigates, and an 8 gun schooner, who had been sent out for the purpose of picking up the scattering vessels of the above convoy; as the English, not being able to man the whole, had stripped several of the ships of their valuables, and let them go. This was communicated to Capt. White by the Spanish Commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is still further corroborated by Captain Church, of his Majesty's frigate Topaz, who, on the 2d inst. boarded Capt. White and gave him similar information to the above. The number of Spanish vessels taken, was supposed to be about 25 sail.

Arrived—Brig Love, Glad, Nantes, 60 days. The French took from Captain Glad his vessel and turned her into a privateer, without ceremony, they did not even ask his permission.

NORFOLK, JUNE 8.

Tuesday evening arrived the schooner Elizabeth, Captain Simpson, in 17 days from Antigua.

Yesterday arrived in town one of the crew of the schooner Sally, Captain Chunn, who informs, that on her outward bound passage from this port to Jamaica, she was captured on the 10th of May, three leagues to the eastward of Jamaica, by a French privateer schooner of five 6 pounders and 50 men, in sight of two English frigates; a privateer of 12 guns, and 25 sail of merchantmen, and sent for St. Jago in Cuba.

The privateer informed that they had, a few days before, taken a brig from Norfolk bound to Jamaica, and sent her for the same place.

LANDED,

At Harper's wharf, from the brig Little Sally, James Taylor, master, and for sale by the subscriber, at his warehouse, Prince street,

50 barrels brown Sugar;
1500 lbs. green coffee,
6 pipes 4th proof old cognac brandy,
6 do. 4th do. do. Hollands gin,
9 pipes, 7 quarter casks } Teneriffe Wine
3 hogsheads, 16 tierces } Molasses.
14 hogsheads, 50 barrels } RUM.
2 tons cordage of various sizes,
50 cordial cases, with bottles, glasses, &c. complete,
4 boxes of hollow glass ware, consisting of tumblers, wine glasses, oil canns, decanters, &c.
20 boxes 8 by 10, and 12 by 14 Window Glass.
1 bale white Russia sheeting,
20 boxes spermaceti candles.

J. G. LADD.

June 13.

FOR SALE,

A Phæton and pair of excellent Horses,

With harness complete.—Enquire of the Printers.

June 13.

For Sale.

AN excellent gardener with his wife and two children. Also, a good cook who has two children. For terms apply to the Printers.

June 1. 2t

As usual, at the UNION BREWERY,

Strong & Table Beer

of superior qualities, ready to be delivered to purchasers.

ROBERT SMOCK.

March 18.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant to, and agreeably to the said Treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said Article.

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British "merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, "that debts to a considerable amount, which were "*bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants "of the United States; and that, by the operation of the various lawful impediments since "the peace, not only the full recovery of the "said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several "instances impaired and lessened; so that by "the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, "the British creditors cannot now obtain and "actually have and receive full and adequate "compensation for the losses and damages which "they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that "in all such cases, where full compensation for "such losses and damages cannot, for whatever "reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors in the ordinary "course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the "same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly "understood, that this provision is to extend "to such losses only as have been occasioned by "the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not "to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as "would equally have operated to produce such "loss, if the said impediments had not existed; "nor to such losses or damages as have been "occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board.

GRIFFITH EVANS,
SECRETARY.

Philadelphia,
Commissioners Office, No. 3, South Sixth Street,
May 29th, 1797. 6t

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
PETER COTTOM'S
BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.
KING-STREET,
Next door to Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas's,
A VIEW OF THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESENT WAR WITH FRANCE.

By the Hon. Thomas Erskine.

At a period like the present, when the citizens of this country are agitated by doubts and fears respecting their relative situation with the belligerent powers of Europe, the present pamphlet it is hoped, will not prove unacceptable to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity.—As a proof of its merits, it may be remarked, that it is printed from the twenty-fourth London edition, and when we consider that ERSKINE has often been conspicuous in the cause of Liberty, his name alone should stamp a value on the production, and make it an acceptable addition to a Republican Library.

New-England Plank.

NOW landing on Colonel Hooe's wharf, and for sale by the subscriber, wholesale or retail, about 50,000 feet of New-England Boards, and 8000 feet of Clear ditto, which will be sold low for cash, or a credit of 60 or 90 days, by

THOMAS PRESTON.

June 6

For Sale,

On a liberal credit,
A well finished frame House,
a good situation for business and a family.
ALSO,
A strong healthy negro man,
about 20 years of age,—Enquire of the Printers.
June 1.

TO BE RENTED,
From one to four years,
The House occupied by the subscriber on Fairfax street, adjoining Mr. Arell's Tavern. Possession to be given on or before the first of June. For terms apply to

JAMES PATTON.

JAMES GUNNING,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

MOST sincerely returns his thanks to the Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this town, and informs them that he has on hand a stock of good seasoned timber, and as good workmen in its various branches as any on the continent, and hopes, from his experience in the business at Dublin, at No. 101, Longacre, London, and at Baltimore, to be enabled to give general satisfaction.

☞ The highest price given for good

Second hand Carriages.

N. B. Carriages of all descriptions for sale and will be delivered in a few moments after the order is given.

March 18.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has *again* commenced business at WEST-END, Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

He has now in forwardness several NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finished at a very short notice, agreeably to the Purchaser's fancy, having a number of steady workmen in different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his business *Extensively*.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *First Eminience*, and erected suitable workshops, he is enabled to finish his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Descriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June. 10. tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
HUGH SMITH,
A FEW SETS OF
Nankeen Dining China,
Ornamental China,
Tea China, various patterns in full sets, and by single sets of cups and saucers, &c.
Hyson skin, Young Hyson, & Imperial } TEAS.
He has also on hand,
Glass and Queen's Ware,
in crates and boxes, well assorted.
Coarse Hats in small boxes from 4l. to 6l. sterling.
Pipes by the box, &c. &c.
Country store keepers may be supplied with Queen's Ware, Glass, and China, repacked with the greatest care, and on reasonable terms.
May 13.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Commons of Alexandria, A YOUNG SORREL MARE, just 4 years old, and rather in low condition. Her tail is cut short or bobbed off at the end, which she carries very crooked when trotting. Her shoes are pretty much worn, and she has no white marks about her.—Whoever brings her to the Subscriber shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JAMES GUNNING,
COACH MAKER
June 6. 6t

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Irish, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and BRASS WARE, lately received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

Also,
A few tons of Pot metal well assorted,
A quantity of 56's and smaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs.
Clover and Timothy seed.

Flour Stored, and other Merchandize, received for sale on commission.

N. B. A valuable lot, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes street, will either be sold whole or divided in smaller lots—the terms will be made easy. If not disposed of at private sale, prior to the 15th of 3d month next (March) shall then be sold at public sale.

P. WANTON.

Alex. 24th 1st mo. tf

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Three pipes of choice Madeira Wine,
to be sold on a credit of 90 days—for negociable notes with approved endorsers. Enquire at the Vendue Store of

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 2.

To be Let.

A Convenient TWO STORY HOUSE with a garden adjoining, situate on the subscriber's wharf. Enquire of

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Lands in Frederick for Sale.

I WOULD dispose of a tract of about 1100 acres, lately the property of Mr. James Wormeley, lying upon a constant stream, called the Sugar-Tree-Glade, and having upon it a fine Farm newly cleared of near 400 acres. There are upon this farm, suitable accommodations for a superintendant and all the hands necessary for its cultivation, a commodious Frame Stable for 10 or 12 horses newly built, and a new Barn 40 feet square. Other necessary buildings might easily and quickly be constructed, as there is abundance of fine timber for the purpose on the premises, and a very fine Saw Mill within less than two miles.—The purchaser may have possession on the first of November next, with liberty of sowing in small grain the present season, a very extensive corn field; and he may have the refusal of a considerable quantity of corn, which will be for sale on the said farm at the end of the season.

I would sell, also, another Tract of about 684 acres of Land, lying nearly opposite to the former, on the eastern side of Shannandoah; of which 200 acres, only, are subject to a short lease. The rest is chiefly in wood, abounding with the most valuable timber, and is of a very superior quality of soil.

Either of the above tracts may be had for twenty dollars per acre—one half of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of concluding the agreement, and the balance in annual instalments, as may be particularly agreed upon application to

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill (Berkeley)
May 20, 1797.

N. B. Applications by letter must be directed (post-paid) to Alexandria.

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe WINES, in pipes, hhds. quarter casks and bottles.
Ten pipes Thompson's Old Madeira.
Claret in hhds. and in cases of one dozen.
100 dozen do. Palus & [illegible] Margot, Medoc, in cases of two and four dozen, very old.
25 pipes of Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy
Holland Gin in pipes, jugs, and cases.
Jamaica and Windward Island Rum.
Whiskey in hhds and barrels.
A few hogsheads Molasses.
Hibbert's London bottled Porter and Brown Stout in casks of 6 dozen.
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson skin, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Imperial } TEAS of the best quality.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugar in barrels.
Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Spinning Cotton
Cadiz and Anguilla Salt, Chocolate in boxes,
Rice, Fig Blue, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Allum,
Copperas, Madder, Glue, Rosin, Race, ground Ginger, Leiper's Snuff in bottles and bladders,
Havanna Segars, Mustard in bottles, Anchovies,
Cayenne and black Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs,
Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Raisins in kegs and boxes, soft shelled Almonds, Spermaceti Candles,
mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap,
Philadelphia Soal Leather. &c.

ALSO,
Four Boxes and one Bale
Irish Linens,
Well assorted, which will be sold very low.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

April 18.

Go. M'Munn & Isaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand, as usual,

Stills of different sizes,
Walsh, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Best English Brass do. of different sizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin measures,
An assortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ship Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of

Strong Copper in sheets and bottoms, suitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the best manner, and sold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper suitable for spouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The highest price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13. 6mep.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land,

situate under the Blue Mountain, and Short Hill, near Leesburg, Loudoun county, between 400 and 500 acres. The improvements may be made comfortable at a small expence; there is on this valuable land, an abundance of fine oak timber, besides a considerable quantity of meadow land, also, there is a young apple orchard, now beginning to bear; any person inclined to purchase the above land, may be informed of its situation, or may view the premises, by applying to captain Abner Osburn, who lives adjoining said land. Possession will be given the first day of January next, with an indisputable title. If the land is not sold by the twentieth of September next, it will be rented.

JOHN LAIDLER.

May 30. tf

JOHN MYERS & CO.

AT THE
ALEXANDRIA BOTTLING CELLAR,
UNION STREET,
Are constantly supplied with
First quality Philadelphia Porter and Beer.

Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, may be supplied on the shortest notice. They will use every exertion in their power to execute commands with punctuality, and presume they will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

N. B. The highest price given for empty bottles. June 8.

For Sale,

A few hundred weight of
GOOD POTASH.
For terms apply to
June 8. JOHN RAMSEY

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
George Hunter and Co.
Having ceased the 6th instant by mutual consent. All persons to them indebted are requested to make speedy payment to George Hunter, who will settle and pay all accounts against said concern.

GEORGE HUNTER,
WM. M'MECHEN.

May 15.

At a Court of Hustings continued and held for the town of Alexandria, the 5th day of April, 1797.

Josiah Watson, Complainant.
against
John R. Wheaton, and Bernard Ghequier, Def. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John R. Wheaton not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Court house, in the said town of Alexandria. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant, Bernard Ghequier do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing to, or effects in his hands, belonging to the defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
Teste,
P. WAGENER. C. C.
April 20. 2m

At a Court of Hustings continued and held for the town of Alexandria, the 5th day of April, 1797.

Josiah Watson, Complainant,
against
John R. Wheaton Joseph Cary, Wm. Hodgson, George Clemenson, and James M'Clenechan, Def. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John R. Wheaton, not having entered his appearnce, and given security according to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Courthouse in the said town of Alexandria. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Joseph Cary, Wm. Hodgson, James M'Clenachan, and George Clemenson, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the debts owing to, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order and decree of this Court.

A Copy,
Teste, P. WAGENER, C. C.
April 20. 2m

To be Let,

For a term of between five and six years,
A Lot of Ground on the East side of Water street, between Wolfe and Duke street, containing about sixty feet front, and 120 feet deep. For terms apply to

ARCH'D M'CLEAN.

May 30. eodtf

I wish to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
The Store and Dwelling-House now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Saul, on King-street. Possession will be given immediately.

JOHN NORWOOD.

May 16.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, Jun.